OF EXPERTS. Supt. Martin to be Made the Mead of a Heard that Will Have to Pass on His Make-ahift Expedients to Facilitate Traffe,

The effrontery of the proposition of the bridge trustees that their Superintendent, C. C. Martin, be made Chairman of a Board of Experts to pass upon transportation plans has not been fully made manifest. The bridge problem has been passed upon by one Board of Experts whose competency nobody dares question. That Board unanimously condemned the plans suggested by Mr. Martin, and approved another plan. The plan recommended by that Board was rejected by the trustees on the ground of expense after enormously exaggerated estimates of eost of it had been submitted by Mr. Martin without the knowledge of the designer. The condemned plan of Mr. Martin slightly modified was then adopted by the trustees. Now, this ingenuous Board pro-poses that Mr. Martin shall be Chairman of a Board of three experts who shall pass upon his ewn plan and those of his rivals. It is analogous to making the unsuccessful plaintiff in a lawsuit the chief justice of the court which is to pass upon his own appeal. And what shall be said of a man who will allow himself to be placed in such a situation.

Mayor Chapin recognized the audacious impropriety of such a proposition and endeavored partly to counteract it by asking the Senate Committee to require a unanimous, instead of a majority, report from the Board of Experts. But that does not by any means put the matter upon an impartial basis. What reputable engineer could be induced to serve on a packed jury? Who ever heard of one of the participants in a competition having a seat on the judges' bench. A prominent engineer, who has designed one of the most highly endorsed lans ever suggested for bridge improvement. yesterday told a Sun reporter that he would not appear before a Board constituted as the

Jacobe bill provides. Furthermore, no conditions whatever as to experience or competency on the part of the members of the proposed Board of Experts are made in the Jacobs bill. In fact, that feature of the measure is very loosely drawn. Why not make the Mayors of New York and Why not make the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the President of the American Boelety of Civil Engineers, whoever he may be, the appointing floard and stipulate that the appointess shall be men of extended experience with transportation problems and who have no personal interest in any proposition which may come before the Board? Such a tribunal would be an eminently impartial one, and it would have the advantage of all the information which the bridge engineers could supply just as fully as ff Mr. Martin were a member of it.

There is an easy way of demonstrating the

member of it.

There is an easy way of demonstrating the dangers of the plan to which Mr. Martin is committed, and which the trustees have adopted. The accompanying drawing shows a plan in every way superior to the one the trustees have adopted, while the only difference regarding the danger point is that trains cross it loaded instead of empty. If the trustees' (Martin-Barnes) plan is safe, this one is. The trustees cannot condemn this plan without condemning their own.

PARK ROW ×

That this plan is much simpler, less expensive, and more convenient than that of the trustees is apparent at a glance. Only two tracks are necessary: trains make but one stop, loading and unloading at the same platforms, which can be moved out to the very line of Fark row. Only one switching engine is necessary, and that is stationed at 8 to push trains from the track (B) over the connecting track (C) to the outward track (D H). Trains both arrive and depart on tracks H and E. The diagram simost explains itself. If trains were running under ninety seconds' headway the process would be as follows:

Alternate trains arriving at G go on down the track A to B, where they are loaded and are switched by the engine S across C to D, where they pick up the cable and go on their way via H to Brooklyn. The other trains cross from G by the connecting track F to E, whence they start back by cable direct past D and H. Trains pass G and H every 30 seconds. A train leaves E every 3 minutes, and the same from B. Trains pass the other points indicated—A,C, and F every 5 minutes, Devery 60 seconds. D, it is apparent, its the danger point. Every three minutes three trains would pass there, two outward from F. If trains were run under forty-five seconds, headway, as is proposed by the trustees' plan, the number of trains passing D would be doubled, or one every thirty seconds. That is precisely what will happen under the trustees' plan, except that their danger point is formed by tracks crossing each other like the latter X instead of in the shape above indicated.

If the trustees believe it is practicable and sets to make trains cross each other every

above indicated.

If the trustees believe it is practicable and safe to make trains cross each other every thirty seconds, why don't they adopt this simple and convenient system, which can be put in operation at both termini in six weeks without taking an additional foot of land? Probably Mr. Martin would admit that a man who undertook to run trains under forty-five seconds headway, according to the above plan, would deserve to be indicted for murder. But there is no essential difference between this plan and Mr. Martin's own. Wherever empty cars can go in safety, loaded ones can likewise be run.

The more the secret history of the rejection of the recommendations of the Board of Experts in 1888 is inquired into the more indefensible does the action of the bridge authorities appear. There seems also to be good reason for believing that nearly all the trustees were grosslif misled in having forced upon them a plan which is rideuled by practical engineers. The experts who passed upon the plans effered were these men: Walter fatte, Chief of the Engineering Corps of the New York Central system; Julius W. Adams, ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the builder of the Free Raifrond and Joseph Crawford, the General Superintendent of the New Jorse vines of the Pennsylvania system. These are all broad gauge, practical men of undoubted eminence in their profession, and they took a broad view of the problem sat before them. They were not even satisfied with a solution which would provide for carrying people over the bridge pasked in ears like sheep in a pen. They made this extraordinary suggestion in their report: the trustees believe it is practicable and the bridge packed in cars like sheep in a pen-they made this extraordinary suggestion in

They made this extraordinary suggestion in their report:

"Yours being the only line of public travel, the management of which is wholly in the control of public authority, an example to others set by you, adding so materially to the comfort and safety of the travelling public, could not fall to secure its blakest commendation: we refer to a reform in the existing barbarouseus-tom of slicwing standing passengers to crowd the cars to more than double their seating capacity, sometimes carrying over lot in a car seating but lorty. It is not a question for the standing massenger to ducide, whether he prefers to stand rather than wait for the next train. In advanted by he has the right to determine for himself the value of a minute and a half or two minutes of his time, but he has not the right to enjoy this privilege at the expense of serious encreachment upon the rights of the passengers, who have proceeded him and found seats nor to compail them to accept his lows of comfort or necessity as a standard of theirs. In cars crowded to this extent, it is the scatted passenger that not infrequently becomes the greatest sufferer, being often rendered incorpable of moving in any direction, under which circumstances the slighted france or apprehension of danger becomes at once seriously mannified, subjecting the weak, timid, and helpless to a degree of nervous standard or controlly mannified, subjecting the weak timid, and helpless to a degree of nervous standard provides and privileges of others. To remedy

this and give every passenger a seat, would, by 1897, with the assumed minimum of traffle require the ability to circulate over four and one-half times as many cars in a single hour as is done on the present system of four car trains, forty trains per hour.

And ret the trustees have adopted a plan which confessedly will, at even the present rate of travel, provide seats for less than half the people who now stand.

The Board of Experts then discussed the question of sarety of the various plans proposed, and they propounded a few cardinal principles in railroading which the bridge authorities and sequently decided might apply to an other roads, but they didn't to theirs. This is well known to and admitted by all practical railroad managers that among the many causes which produce derailments by far the most prolific are those resulting, in many ways, from the use of switches, frogs, and crossings; and notwithstanding the fact that their liberaluse is an unavoidable necessity in the operation of surface railroads, it is the constant and most solicitons effort of every good railroad operator to reduce their use to the lowest pressible minimum on lines of main track, and to place those that cannot be dispensed with in positions the least likely to cause danger, as also to guard them with every possible device to make their use safe, and to signal notice to approaching trains when they have been moved to positions menacing danger. Grade crossines of railroad tracks, especially on main lines, are also admitted by all railroad authorities to be especially dangerous. To emphasize this fact, it is only necessary to note the vast sums of money it is now deemed good judgment to expend in construction of new and in changing of old lines of railroad in order to eliminate their use, and in the new almost universal practice of providing the safety device of interlocking signals and throw-off or deviating switches, as a protection in the use of those which cannot be dispensed with, in order to eliminate their use, and in the

the engine on the throw-off switch, in order to secure immunity from an impending major accident on the crossing.

"We are therefore unanimous, and most emphatic in the opinion that under no circumstances should such devices be employed upon the tracks of the bridge railway. They might, of course, be employed safely for a long time, but experience unerringly points to the inevitable accident, which, sooner or later, is sure to occur. We have, therefore, arrived at this conclusion as a cardinal principle; that if an arrangement of the New York terminal, and a system of train operation can be found, commensurate with the maximum train capacity of the bridge railway, preserving a continuous main track, unbroken by either switch, frog or crossing, that is unquestionably the one to be recommended for your adoption.

Because, in order to obtain sufficient length for six-car trains west of the west end of the station, it becomes necessary to extend the easierly end so far eastwardly as to cause an unreasonable distance for passengers to waik in going to and leaving the cars; and thereby creates a tendency to inequality of loading in the several cars of the trains.

Aside from questions of safety, the experts condemned the tail-switching system, which the trustees afterward adopted, and they condemned it for these reasons:

Because its limit of platform length is for six cars only, without possibility of any further extension.

extension.

Because it requires the necessity of switching trains on a bridge over Fark row almost to the Hall of Records.

Because, by thus extending the easterly end of the station, the necessity for considerably raising its grade level is created, adding very seriously to the already objectionable rise by stairs to reach the platform level from the street.

stairs to reach the platform level from the street.

Seven differential-switching plans were considered by the experts and all were rejected, as is shown above, not individually for defects special to each, but by a general condemnation of the type as a type. It cannot be truthfully asserted, then, by Mr. Martin, or the trustees, that the plan which they have adopted was not condemned by the Board of Experts. The plan adopted was plainly included under the general condemnation above quoted.

The Board of Experts linally decided unanimously to recommend a simple circulating system, which provided an increase of fully 400 per cent, in the carrying capacity of the bridge, which eliminated all switches, frogs, and grade crossings, and which could be operated at an expense less by about \$125,000 annually than the cost of running the tail-switching plan adopted by the trustees.

The story of scheming and misrepresentation which prevented the adoption of the plan recommended will be told in The Sun to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED PACKED BOARD OF EXPRICTS. This is what the Tribune yesterday had to say about the proposition to make Chief Engi-neer Marin the judge of his own plan and those of his rivals:

those of his rivale:

The record of the Erocklyn Bridge management for the last five years has been anything but glorious in many respects. But perhaps as extraordinary and discreditable a proposal as has ever emanated from that body is that which President blowell has the week transmitted to Alonny to be enacted into law. That is, in effect, an effort to pack a "Board of Experis," normally to their before what to do next, but really to condone what they have not done in the past.

lest, but really to concure was ago the urgant need the past. What are the facts? Four years ago the urgant need what are the facts? Four years ago the urgant need what facilities was first formally recognized transit facilities was first formally need. the past.

What are the facts? Four years ago the urgent need of enlarged transit facilities was first formally recognized Nearly three years ago (Max, 1867,) the frustees throught they had found a way out of other or other actions they had found a way out of other or other actions and they had been its folly was exposed, and it was incoming the state of three experts who two years ago (reb. 21, 1884,) gave them exposed as the state of three experts who two years ago (reb. 21, 1884,) gave them extain advice, after hearing all that could be urged in favor of aventeen different plans about half of them submitted by their own engineers. The advice given did not suit, it condemned the plans emanating from the bridge authorities, and recommended another and very different plan. The trustees in another twenty minute season reversed this action, rejecting what had been necessary to be a submitted by their own engineers the publicity alleged that the plan cold most and would not work, and that they would never dare to put it in practice. Two years have passed, during which they have had full authority to put this plan into operation. They have not yet taken the first step toward doing so.

And yet Mr. Howell now coulty proposes, in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board of Experts shall be by law easily before the last Board of Experts shall be by law easily shall not be called a new Board of Experts shall be by law easily shall not the chair of a new Board of Experts in the face of this record, that the man who was a disappointed competitor before the last Board of Experts shall be by law easily shall be the chair of a new Board of Experts shall be by law easily shall be a shall be shall be about right in their views. The other of many easi improvement in the bridge facilities would be again indefinitely positioned. Let us have a real Beard of Experts or nobe. If the trustees wish and dare to carry out the aiready adopted plan of their chief engineer, let them do

DEATH OF THE GYPSY MURDERER A Superstition Which Kept the Camp Awake All Thursday Night.

TRENTON, April 25.- Noah Palmer, the old gypsy who shot his wife in Morrisville, Pa., yesterday morning, and then sent a bullet into his own brain, died early this morning. The gypsies kept the camp fire burning bright all night, and refused to go to sleep.

While there is a dead body in camp. gypsies will never sieep," said Robert Darling, s swarthy member of the band. Why not?" inquired a reporter.

"If they did luck would desert them. No fortupes that our women should tell would come true. Our horses would sicken and die. and we would be unable to sell anything at a and we would be intacle to sold any than a profit. The women will not sleep out of sympathy for the girls who have husbands to get. If they did, misfortune would come upon the girls in some shabe after marriage. I think Britannia l'almer must have gone to bed some time when there was a corpse in camp or she would not have been murdered."

Cassie l'almer, one of the dead couple's beautiful daughters, sat on a little wooden stool almost all night crying. Her body swayed to and fro. Her grief was not for her father, but for her mother, to whom the sons and daughters segmed londly attached. Her sister Sarah, who made three attempts to drown herself in the Delaware yesterday, was more composed. She spent the night weeping in a cottage near the camp. Both girls were told when their father died. They evinced little concern. Their brother. Sonny Palmer, who refused to shoot the old man when the latter begged him to do so, seemed to be relieved when they told him his father was dead. Yesterday he said he "wanten him saved for a rope." but to-day he is glad no such disgrace will come upon the family. The bodies of the murdered woman and her slayer are in the Morriswille Morgue. The gyptes had not made up their minds to-day where they should be buried. profit. The women will not sleep out of sym-

Stole a Whole Jewelry Store.

PARKERSBURG, April 25.-A. J. McNamara was arrested to day as a suspicious person, and an ex-amination of his rooms at a boarding house disclosed whose jewelry store. There were gold, and silver watches by the dozen, various articles of gold and silver in plush cases, and a complete set of jewellers repairing tools. Mc. amara had everything but the counters and showcases. The value of the lot was \$5.35. Mc. amara was locked up, and a telegram has since been received from Freuhntton. W. va. saving that he is wanted for having robbed a lewelry store there. He was looking for a room to open a store when he was arrested. whole jewelry store There were gold and

Towed Into Port After a Bough Voyage The steamship Stratt of Gibraltar arrived yesterday in charge of two tugs, which had been sen o meet her off Fire Island. She was twenty days over to meet her off fire Island. She was twenty days over-due. She iest London on March 20. When shi days out the machinery became disabled, and the weather being band the shi but a hard time. Two days letter she fire the shift of the shift of the shift of the shift of the order of the shift of the shift of a white termined or the shift of the shift of the shift of the shift of the regime and was killed. The shift of the shift of the shift of particle port at Louisburg N. S. Here she had her machin-ery pasched up so that with the sid os sails the was en-shald to continue her voyage until she met the tug-boats.

THE BOOKSTAVER INQUIRY. A Majority of the Assembly Committee Be-

port Against Impeachment. ALBANY, April 25,-The report of the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Bookstaver investigation, which was made to-day, is very voluminous. The Democrats on the committee, Messra, Greene, Coons, Henderson, and Huson, were joined by Whipple and Towns, two straight and regular party men on the Republican side, in their report that the evidence was not sufficient to justify impeach-ment proceedings. A dissenting report with a finding strongly in favor of impeachment. was signed by Messrs, Acker, J. S. Johnson,

Deyo, Stranahan, and Peck.

The majority report set forth the course of the investigation, as already reported in the newspapers, and concludes as follows:

"Your committee find that the testimony and evidence is not sufficient to satisfy them that Judge Bookstaver was party to or was cognizant of any conspiracy to obtain a fraudulent divorce, and that the testimony does not establish that he knew his court was being used for such purpose, or that he knew that the papers upon which he granted the final decree were not in every particular regular, and your committee do not find from the testimony that Judge Bookstaver committed any intentional wrong or was actuated by any corrupt motive, and that, therefore, he should not be presented for impeachment. Your committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matters referred to it."

The minority reports sets forth that at the time of signing the decree of divorce, July i last, Judge Bookstaver knew that the summons and action in the compaint, which formed a part of the judgment roll, was signed by Benjamit, Wright, the attorner for the plaintiff, on or after the first day of July, and that, therefore, twenty days could not have elassed since the service of the same on the defendant, and knew that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action or the parties therefor. Judge Bookstaver must have known that the action was commenced within three days prior to the granting motive, and that therefore, he should not be must have known that the action was commenced within three days prior to the granting of said order, and that the alidavit of lienjamin Wright in the matter was, therefore, absolutely false. The evidence also shows that, knowing that the action was commenced, after the first day of July. Judge Bookstaver allowed the affidavit of service made by Joseph Decamo to be used on said motion, although it purported to have been made on April 22, long before the action was commenced. In order to make it appear that the same was made at the time other than the time when it was in fact made. Judge Bookstaver inserted a false date in said order.

The report reviews various irregularities and contradictions in the conduct of Judge Bookstaver in signing papers with false dates, &c.,

made. Judge Bookstaver inserted a false date in said order.

The report reviews various irregularities and contradictions in the conduct of Judge Bookstaver in signing papers with false dates, de, in signing papers learning the name of Benjamin Wright as attorney for the plaintiff when he knew that those papers were substantially the same as those shown him a short time before bearing the name of Ambrose Monell as the attorney, although he had refused to sign the Monell papers because it was known that Monell was sheriff Flack's lawyer. The report also states the belief that Judge Bookstaver directed or allowed the order of reference which had been granted and entered on motion of Mr. Monell, and which formed a part of the record of the court, to be removed, and another one purporting to have been granted on motion of Benjamin Wright to be substituted in its place. The peport concludes:

Whether or not Judge Bookstaver was a party to the criminal conspiracy of which other persons connected with these transactions have been convicted, whether or not he aided or abetted in the commission of the various crimes of perjury, forgery, and injury to the public records which were permitted in this case, his acts constitute a reckless and wanton violation of the law, of his constitutional oath of office, and of his official duty, are prejudicial to public interests and private rights a scandal and repressly upon the administration of justice, and made the commission of said crimes and the granting of a fraudulent divorce possible. Under a long line of precedents such acts have been uniformly held to be impeachable offences. We, therefore, after consultation and deliberation upon the testimony and with a full realization of our responsibility and duty, believing that the evidence adduced before us contains sufficient to make it proper that the said Judge should be placed on trial before the court of Impeachment, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following reasolution:

"Resided That Henry W Bookstaver, a Judge of

The whole subject was made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

THEIR CORPSES WANTED.

Notice Offering \$100 for the Corpses of

gTwo Dencons Pasted on the Church Door. STRATFORD, Conn., April 25,-The financial troubles of the Congregational church in this village which for some time had been closely guarded within the circle of the society, have become a sensation of the liveliest kind. A week or ten days ago the church held a meeting to consider a proposition of the pastor, the Rev. Joel S. Ives, to get rid of the church debt inside of three years. After much discussion it was voted to go on in the old way, as the debt was not larger than it had been for years, and the conditions of the pastor's scheme were hardly what the society's committee thought best to

impose.

Among the most conservative of the church members were Deacon Samuel T. Houghton, one of the mest substantial and well-informed of the society's officers, and Mr. Thomas Fairchild, a retired business man, whose generous disposition toward the church was always always in the church was always to the church was a child, a retired business man, whose generous disposition toward the church was always backed up by his donations. One woman in attendance at the meeting became very much excited over the turn affairs had taken, and at the close she accosted Deacon Houghton, and said it was an outrage for the people not to be in perfect sympathy with the dergyman's proposal. The next morning the attention of passers-by was attracted by a large sheet of white paper tacked on the front door of the church, and when they came closer to satisfy their curiosity they read in big letters the following words:

THIS CHURCH WILL PAY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the corpses SAM'L T. HOUGHTON TOM FAIRCHILD.

The quiet neighborhood was astonished and shocked to know that such an element should exist in the church, and everyhody was busy all day reading the notice and talking about it. Deacon Houghton was informed of the posting of the notice and he at once tendered his resignation as a deacon of the seedery. When the notice was read to Mr. Fairchild, the best natured and most jolly loker in town, his demeanor suddenly changed and he has hardly smiled since. He captured the offensive placard and claced it in the hands of a detective to ascertain who wrete it.

Mr. Fairchild was interviewed by The Sux reporter to-day, and it was learned that the handwriting of a portion of the notice had been identified almost beyond doubt, the words on the placard having been partly written in capital letters and partly in ordinary renmanship. An attempt had been made to disguise the writing, but unsuccessfully. A criminal prosecution is almost sure to follow the work of the detective, which is now completed. The quiet neighborhood was astonished and

MR. O'DONOVAN LISTENS.

Cassidy on the Stand Again, Re-enforcing His Testimony About Rossa,

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa sat in the reporters' enclosure in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and heard P. S. Casaidy give additional testimony against him in substantiation of the charge of criminal libel upon which Rossa and his printer. W. H. Hendrickson, have been on trial for several days, Cassidy testified that he had had no trouble with "Mr. O'Donovan" until he had accused

with "Mr. O'Donovan" until he had accused the latter of misappropriating funds. He told Hossa that he (Rossa) had got the Glasgow and Cork dynamiters into prison, and that it was his duty to expend every cent of the \$1.500 he had raised for the benefit of their families. This was the money of which as Rossa yesterday testified, \$1.000 had been used in furthering the cause generally, while the families of the men got only \$500.

Cassidy further testified that when Rossa went to St. Louis he left his Post Office key with one Tierney, who was not a member of the order, and that Tierney "rified" letters containing remittances and gave the enclosures to Mrs. Rossa.

John J. Moroney failed to respond when called. An adjournment was taken to allow him to appear, and the trial will continue upon Monday.

Calling in a Coroner in a Family Dispute. Coroner Schultze was called to 438 West Thir-Coroner Schultze was called to 438 West Thirfifth street yesterday to take the anie mortem statement of Mrs. Mary E. Kopp, who according to a postal
eard received from Dr. W. C. Kennedy of 167 West
Thirty-fourth street, had been assulted by her hushand and was in a dying committee. The Coroner found
Mrs. Kepp sitting up and laughing. Her only solicitude
was for her hushaut, who had been lecked up in Jefferson Market Police Court. She teld the Coroner that
she and her husband quarrelied on Thurslay, and he
had pounded her head against the closet door until she
became unconscious.

it was my fault as much as bia," she said. The World's Fair Bill Signed. WASHINGTON, April 25,-The President has NEW ROOMS.

A Brief Beview of Important and Inter-esting Publications. The American Swedenborg Printing and Pub-

lishing Society send us a neatly printed edition of "Angelie Wisdom Concerning the Divine Love and the Divine Wisdom," by Emanuel Swedenborg, originally published in Latin in Amsterdam in 1763. The Princess of Montserrat," by William

Drysdale (Albany Book Co.), is a well-constructed novel of adventure among the Lesser Antilles islands. The hero and heroine are of a somewhat conventional type, but the hardships they are called upon to encounter have a decidedly realistic character.
"Fruits and How to Use Them." by Mr.

Heater M. Poole (Fowler & Wells), is a practical manual which we can cordially commend to housekeepers. The author treats of all the fruits, domestic or foreign, known to our markets, and affords 700 receipts for the wholesome preparation of them for the table.

John B. Alden sends us a new edition of "Nadeschda." translated from the Swedish of Johan Ludwig Runeberg by Mrs. John B. Shipley (Marie A. Brown) and first published ten years ago. It is a poem of great dramatic intensity and picturesque-ness of detail by a writer who in his own country takes very high rank. Mrs. Shipley's version is almost prosate in its natural ness, but reveals a true comprehension of the spirit of the original. From the same publisher we have received "In Potiphar's House" by the Rev. J. F. Flink, which, as its title suggests, is an appeal to young men to control the lusts of the flesh.

In "The Church of My Baptism and Why I Returned to It" (Catholic Publication Society Co.), Mr. W. F. H. King describes the mental anguish he experienced, while a member of the Church of England, in trying to solve the Anglican puzzle," and his gratification at being restored to the Roman communion. It is a book dealing comparatively little with vital religion, but devoted chiefly to questions of dogma and ecclesiastical polity. The same publishers send us "The One Mediator," by William Humphrey, S. J., whose aim has been to set forth Christ in His perpetual presence on earth, and in His present personal influence on individual souls of men. It may be defined as a clear and intelligent treatise on sacrifice and sacraments from the Roman Catholic point

of view. The third volume of Prof. Kurtz's "Church History," translated by the Rev. John Macpherson (Funk & Wagnalls), carries the narrative from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the present day. Though frequently obliged to condense his matter within very narrow limits, the author invariably writes with animation, and presents a picture to the mind not easily obliterated. This is to the credit of his work and also to its discredit. For it must be confessed that his statements are too often so colored by prejudice as to render his his-tory an untrustworthy record. Such terms of reproach as "Romish "Church and "Puseyite." for instance, occur more frequently than is compatible with the philosophic calmness which should characterize the mind of an author who assumes to write a trustworthy history of

the Christian Church. Semitic Philosophy," by Philip C. Friese (C. S. Griggs & Co.), is defined by its author to be the Christian doctrine of the kingdom of God. He further explains that, while based on inetinetive or free thought, and departing from some of the verbiage of prevalling systems. and particularly eschewing the tramme's of obsolete, ancient, and arbitrary verbal maxims, creeds, and dogmas, it does not, in putting forth its views with the perfect freedom that belongs to truth, "come to destroy the law." but "to fulfil" the higher law of God, since with that law all true philosophy must agree. This statement affords the keynote to whole treatise. While not alone in promulgating ideas of this nature. Mr. Friese's views seem too dogmatic to be accepted by any considerable body of Christians, or even by calm

and dispassionate minds.

We find in "Los Cerritos." by Gertrude Franklin Atherton (John W. Lovell Company), a very dramatic story of life among the Spanish-speaking people of southwestern Cali-fornia. The development of the warm-hearted, passionate little heroine. Carmelita, into the noble-minded, but still impulsive woman is an excellent piece of work; and the scenes among the valley ranches or the giant redwood forests are presented to the reader with freshness and fine descriptive power. A feature which makes this novel unique among American works of fiction is the introduction of a dialect that one would in vain look for in the tales of Bret Harte or other Western writers. It is a curious combination of English and Spanish words, it which no rules of grammar seem to be followed, while no two men speak the dislect exactly alike. The speaker is guided by ear and association alone, and the law of phonetics, the author asserts, is absolute in the speech of native Californians: there is no other. Lieut Charles A. L. Totten of the United

States Army is the editor of "Our Race," the organ of the Saxon Identity Association, which has been organized to prove the identity of the Anglo-Saxons with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, and which intends to put forth a series of "Studies" on this subject, to be issued by the "Our Race" Publishing Company. The first of these entitled "Lost Israel Found: or Jeshurun's Pilgrimage," is from the pen of Lieut, Totten, and is prefaced by a highly com mendatory introduction by so distinguished an archaeologist as C. Piazzi Smyth, author of "The Great Pyramid." To a majority of readers, probably, researches of this kind may seem to imply time and talents thrown away. but Mr. Smyth attributes a much higher value and importance to the volume before us. It certainly affords a startling suggestion, although investigation may only prove this to be unavailable. To Bible scholars and ethnolo gists it cannot but present an unusual interest Prof. J. Macbride Sterrett of the Seabury Divinity School is the author of "Studies in Hegel's 'Philosophy of Religion." ton's). Conceiving a great admiration for the spirit and the motive which prompted the production of that work, he has prepared not so much an expository paraphrase of Hegel as a general introduction to the latter's works. He has succeeded in giving a clear and unpreiudiced view of the Hegelian philosophy, and has done his best to remove the edium cast upon its author by theologians more vindictive than enlightened or trustworthy. His prepara tory chapter on this subject affords a good spec imen of the method and general scope of Prof Sterrett. In an appendix he discusses Christian unity in America and the historic epise pate, presenting of the latter, which is the principal bar to the realization of the former. a clear and dispassionate account. He is Low Churchman of decided but not unreasonable or intolerant views, who is likely to exer cise no slight influence upon the shape which Protestant union will assume in this country, As an introduction to the history of religious bellef and worship previous to the birth o Christ we can bestow high praise upon Mr. C.

Loring Brace's "Unknown God" A. C. Arn strong & Soul. His chief object has been to discover in all ages and among all races some evidence of the Divine Spirit; in other words, to show that "The Unknown God," of whom the apostle, Paul, preached to the Athenians, has been known and worshipped from prehistoric times. He it was who directed the inspirations of prophets and lawgivers in remote ages toward the first feeble and often wavering belief in monotheism. Mr. Brace distinctly asserts that his volume is not intended as a critical attack on the heathen religious, or as a defence of Christianity, by contrasting its superior truths with those of other faiths. It is an effort to make manifest the ways of God to men is divers ways and in divers ages; and he believes that the most devont disciple of Christianity will find little to shock his faith in this presentation." but will rather be strengthened by this broader view of the providence of God to man." In a charter on the "Conversion of Non-Christian Races," he offers some sug-

gestions which the average missionary,

Roman Catholis or Protestant, would perhaps turn a deaf ear to. "Should not an America

missionary." he asks, "addressing a Buddh-

Forcible Facts about Baking Powders.

The United States Government Official Report, Aug. 17, 1889, and the New Jersey Dairy Commissioner's Report, 1880, recommend that, for the protection of housewives, manufacturers be required by law to use a label

giving the composition of the Baking Powder sold. It is a startling fact that 75 per cent. of the baking powders examined by the Government Chemist contained ammonia* or alum* or both. (See Official Report U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 13.)

Until such a law as the Government Chemist recommends is enacted, housekeepers should use Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder. All the ingredients of this powder are published on the label, and the accuracy of the analysis is verified by Government and State Chemists and Food Commissions.

Housekeepers using Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder recognize the ingredients stated on the label as the standard for a pure baking powder, and know from the purity of the ingredients, the strength of the powder, and the perfection in results, that Cleveland's is absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured.

*Ammonia and alum powders, whatever their strength, should be avoided, as they are injurious to health, producing dyspepsia, heartburn and kindred cylis.

istic audience, stand, as Paul did, on what they both believed? Should he not, as the great apostle did toward the Greeks, show his respect and admiration for their sacred writings and for the spirit of the saintly Gotama, and, taking the texts of the Dhammapada and the life of Buddha, argue from them to the higher manifestation of God in Christ and His Gospel? Or in India could be not quote the sublime texts of the Vedas, and lead the hearers up, above idolatry and polytheism, to a higher conception than that of Brahma-to that of the Infinite Father and His incarnation in Jesus Christ? There seems nothing to prevent an Oriental who has hung on the of Buddha from listening even more intently duced to do so by depunciation of such a sweet and loving soul as Gotama."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMAPAG—TRIS DAY. Sun rises ... 5 02 | Sun sets ... 6 58 | Moon sets .. 1 1 NIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Fandy Hook 11 45 | Gov. Island 12 25 | Hell Gate... 3 15

Arrived-Funit April 28.

8a Mergeland, Wiess, Baracoa.

8a Astral. Simuson, Snields.

8a Geo. W. Jiyda Holmes, Turk's Island.

8a Geo. W. Jiyda Holmes, Turk's Island.

8a Odin, Meidell, Baracoa.

8a H. A. Hartmann, Wahlberg, Barasoa.

8a Vinozya. Resait, Havana.

8a Ceres, Bjorling St. Marc.

8a Yengase, Moke, Jacksonville,

8a Koanne, Huiphera, Newport Newn.

8a Link, Hogg, Cardid, Sramen.

8a Link, Hogg, Cardid, Sramen.

8a Karkendam, Hakker Rotterdam.

8a Karkendam, Hakker Rotterdam.

8a Karkendam, Hakker Rotterdam.

8a Karkendam, Hakker Rotterdam.

8a Link, Pearca Liverpool.

8a Link, Pearca Liverpool.

8a Saurobasco, Shackford, Baltimore.

Bark Colombo, Milla, Lisbon.

Bark Colombo, Sirmingham, Burg, Savannah. Arrived-Puinar April 28.

[For later arrivals see Pirst Page.]

Sa Wyoming, from New York at Queenstown.

Se Lahn, from Southampton for New York.

Mails Clare 9 00 A. M. 10 00 A. M. 7 30 A. M. 7 30 A. M. 6 30 A. M. 6 30 A. M. 1 00 P. M. INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due Sundae, April 27.

Due Monday April 28. Gnrenatown.
Bremen
Havre
Moville Othello . Due Tuesday, April 20.

Egyptian Monarch. London

Britainia Gibraitar

Eibe Southamptom Due Wednesday, April 30.

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BLAKELY-DE GOICOURIA,-On Thursday

April 74, at 124 West 70th at, by the Rav. Dr. John Hall, Dora H. De Golcouria to Samuel M. Blakely. COUM M.A. —TA FT.—On Wednesday. April 22, at Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brook. lyn by the Rey Albert S. Hunt D. D. Caroli Elizabeth, daughter of the late Azariah H. Taft, the Rev. William Wilberforce Cookman of Philade

DYKEN-BARNES,-On Thursday, April 24 Trinity Rectory, by the Rev. Mergan Dix D. D. Mary Storrs, daughter of John C. Barnes, to France Dykes, both of this city.

PECK-LOCK WOOD. At the residence of the

bride, 442 Lafayette av. Brooklyn Wednesday even-ing, April 23, by the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, Miss Binily B. Lockwood to Frank L. Peck of Waterbury, POTTER-LOTT,-In Brooklyn, Wednesday even

ing. April 23. at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. Walter Lott, Elake Ray, daughter of the late James R. Lott, to John W. Potter. SIM MS-BROWN. On Thursday, April 24, at the residence of the bride's mother. 475 Clinton av. Brooklyn. by the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, Nettie Mar, daugnter of Jeannette G. and the late J. Stuar

the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr Houghton, Helena Louise, daughter of the last Thomas Franklin, New York, to John Jackson Todo of county Dublin, Ireland.

TOWNSEND - HAWKINS, -On Wednesday.

April 23 at the Church of the Messiah, Viola S daughter of the late Dexter A. Hawkins, to Joh VAN BOKKELEN - CUSHMAN. - At St Feter's Church Wednesday, April 23, by the Rev. C. Tiffany, D. D., assisted by the Rev. O. S. Socha, Helen Matilda, daughter of E. Helbroek Cushman, to the Rev. Libertus Morris Van Bokkelen.

BURR.-On Monday, April 31, at Rocky Point, nea Wilmington, N. O., John T. Burn son of Henry a and the late Mannie Hart Burn, aged 18 years and to

COWAN .- On Thursday, April 24, at her late res dence, 321 East Sith st. Catherine Ackeries, wife of Alexander M. Cowan. Funeral on Saturday, April 28, at S.A. M. Interment to New Haven, Conu.

in New Haven, Conu.

BOBOS.—On Wednesday, April 23, of pneumenia,
Mr. Ritton D. Dodge.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, April 27.

EXTEM BEN Z.—On Wednesday, April 23, at his late
residence. So 3d av., Charles Eftenbens, in the Seth
year of his are.

Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock. Please omit flow-

Helen Matvaka, widow of Judge Charles L. C. Gif-ford. Funeral services at Grace Chunch, Muttey, on Saturday, April 26, at 8 o'cook.

GIFFORD, -Suddenly, on April 24, at Nutley, N. J.

GILBERT .- At Gilbertaville, N. Y., on Wednesday April 23, in her 71st year, Mary S., widow of George T. Gilbert, and daughter of the late J. S. Fitch. Funeral services on Bunday, April 27, at 11 o'clock.

daughter of Michael L and Fannie Gemperts, aged 2 years 1 month and 17 days.

GOODWIN.—At South Boston, Mass., April 24, Earah
E. wife of Frank W. Goodwin of this city.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock from 137 K at., South Bos-

GOMPERTS, -Suddenly, on April 24. Earle, belove

GRAHI.FN,-At Central Valley, N. Y. April 28, Addison, infant son of Herman and Addis Grahifs, aged GILBERT -At the Murray Hill Hotel New York

on Thursday, April 24, in his 77th year, Joseph T. Gilbert of Milwaukes, Wis. Interment at Gilbertaville, N. Y. MARDENBEROM.-At Hackensack, N. J. Dan iei W. Hardenbergh, aged 69 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral

from his late residence, 106 State at., Saturday evan IN UM PREREY, At South Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 25, James L., eldest son of James H. and Annie M. Humphrey. Services at the house on the arrival of the train leav-

ing foot of Sarciay and Christopher sts. at 12:10 to-day. Interment at Albany, N. Y. M. E.N.N.E.D.Y.,—On Friday, April 25, 1890, Joseph Kennedy, in the 54th year of his ace.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 568
Yan Brunt at. Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, at 2 P.
M. Please omit flowers.
LONEEGAN.—Patrick J. Lonergan, beloved husband of Mary O'Brien, aged 51 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Court House Square,
Leng Island City, on Saturday, April 26, at 2 o'clock. LAGRAVE .- On Friday, April 25, of pueuments,

John J. Lagrave.

M.A. D.D. E.N., —On Thursday, April 24, Michael Madden.

MADDEN, On Thursday, April 24, Michael Madden, aged 83 years.
Funeral Sunday, April 27, at 1 o'clock, from his grandson's residence, 225 East 21st st.
MORESTHON, In Brooklyn, April 24, suddenly, John William Morrison, aged 32 years.
Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral frem his late residence, 615 Douglas st., Sunday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

MATHEW,—On Wednesday, April 23, Mrs. Bridget Mathew, a native of Castlebar, county Mayo, Ire-land, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 171 Columbia et.

Brooklyn, to-day at S P. M. Sharn.
McGEVNEY,—On Thursday, April 24, Mary, widow of Thumas McGevney. Puneral from her late residence, 166 Woodhull st. Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. to-day.

MILESANE, -On Thursday, April 24, Mary W.,
daughter of the late Samuel Milbank, Sr., in the 84th

year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 40 East 29th st. to-day at 1 P. M.

NORTON,-On April 24, Margaret Norton, beloved wife of William F Norton and danable Grier, in the 32d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, 411

West 25th st. on Sunday, April 27, at 1 P M.
PERCY.—On April 24, 1893, Prof. Samuel Rotton
Fercy, M. D., born at Frome Selwood, Somersetablre, England, April 24, 1816. Funeral at his late residence, 56 West 25th st., Sunday.

April 27, at 1 6'clock P. M.

PLUMMER.—At St. Louis, Mo., 24th inst., Mrs. Mary Plummer, late of 530 Willoughby av., Brook RICHMOND,-At Barcelona Spain, Jan 2 James

Twitchell, sen of the late Dr. Henry Twitchell of Brooklyn, E. D., professionally known as Frank Funeral services will be held at the grave in Green wood on Sunday, April 27, at 3 P. M. His friends ar-

SHOEMAKER-GRIPFITHS, - On Wednesday, April 23, Mary Ann Griffiths, widow of Charle Sheemaker, aged 63 years
Funeral services at her inte residence, 408 West 27th
st. on Saturday, April 20, at 5 F. M.

Jersey City papers please copy. 時國王王誠,—At his late residence, 154 Greenwich st., on Thursday, April 24, he ward Smith, in the 60th year of his age Solemn mass of requiem at St. Peter's Church, Barclay st. at 10 A. M. on Saturday. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respect

fully invited to attend. STILTON .- On April 24, Thomas Stilton, in the 724 year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfull invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 24 State st., Brooklyn, this morning at 9 30 o'clock

thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Fre ney place. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Udall, widow of Harvey Wentworth Vail, and daugh ter of the late Sichard Udail, M. D., in the #3d year

of her age. Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church Islip this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves Long Island City at 8:35. Interment private YOUNG.—At Mount Vernon, April 23, of pneumonia, Elbrige Lyon, second son of Charles A, and hills A. Young, aged 3 years 9 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funera services to day at 3 P. M. Trains leave Grand Ceatral Deput. New Haven Railroad, at 1:02 and 2:20.

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